

He works, the value of the metals provided by said leases for repairs thereon said road in excess of the metal received by the road...

Sec. 2. That the second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of personal securities thereon,"...

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 184.] AN ACT To prevent the recovery of damages on protested bills of exchange...

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio...

Sec. 2. That nothing in the second section of the act aforesaid shall be construed as to permit the recovery of damages on protested bills of exchange...

Sec. 3. That the first section of the act aforesaid "An act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of personal securities thereon,"...

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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April 4, 1859.

[No. 124.] AN ACT Supplemental to an act to regulate the Election, Contest of Election and resignation of Justices of the Peace...

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio...

Sec. 2. In all such cases, justices of the peace and constables, to the number now allowed, or which may hereafter be allowed...

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Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.

March 29, 1859.

[114.] AN ACT To authorize County Agricultural Societies to sell Fair Grounds in certain cases...

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio...

Sec. 2. Conveyances of ground sold under this act which are owned exclusively by any society, may be executed by the president of the society as such president...

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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March 28, 1859.

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their ballots for or against the sale of any such lands belonging to such township, and if the vote result in a refusal to sell said lands the trustees may in the same manner authorize the taking of a subsequent vote of voters as often as they may deem proper...

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The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM DENNISON, JUNR.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT C. KIRK.

For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM V. GHOLSON.

For State Auditor, ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For State Treasurer, ALFRED P. STONE.

For Secretary of State, ADDISON P. RUSSELL.

For Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY.

For School Commissioner, ANSON S. MYRTLE.

To the Voters of Ohio.

It is arranged that the two candidates for Governor of this State, Hon. Wm. Dennison and Hon. R. P. Ramsey, will discuss the political topics of the day before the people of this State, at the following times and places, viz:

At Tiffin, on Tuesday, September 6th.

At Dayton, on Thursday, September 8th.

At Chillicothe, on Saturday, Sept. 10th.

At Zanesville, on Tuesday, Sept. 12th.

At Columbus, on Thursday, Sept. 13th.

At Canton, on Saturday, September 17th.

At Columbus, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

The Central Committee of the Republican and Democratic parties at those several points, will take steps to make this announcement known among the people as extensively as possible, and to select the place and time for holding the meetings.

GEO. M. PARSONS, Ch. Rep. Con. Com.

GEO. MANTENNY, Ch. Dem. Con. Com.

August 4, 1859.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Geauga County are hereby notified that a Delegate Convention will meet in Burton, on Saturday, September 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Republican Candidates for the following County Offices, to-wit: Representative to the General Assembly, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Recorder, Coroner, Commissioner, Surveyor, and Director of County Infirmary, and to transact such other business as may come before said Convention.

The delegates will meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, on Friday, September 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates. The Delegates will be appointed among the several townships, upon the basis of the apportionment of jurors for the year 1859, as follows:

Chester, 6; Russell, 6; Bainbridge, 6; Auburn, 6; Newbury, 6; Mansion, 7; Gordon, 11; Hamilton, 6; Cleveland, 7; Burton, 8; Troy, 7; Parkman, 8; Middlefield, 6; Hantsburgh, 6; Montville, 5; Thompson, 7.

The voters at each of the primary meetings, will elect one Delegate to the Senatorial Convention, to be held in Madison, on the 8th day of September next, and the County Convention will elect three Delegates at large, Geauga County, being entitled to nineteen delegates in that Convention.

J. S. WRIGHT, ERASHER SPENCER, MARSH SMITH, DAVID MURPHY, MARY ROBINSON, Republican Central Committee.

Republican Rally!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Don't forget that,

On Thursday, September 1st,

There is to be a REPUBLICAN RALLY in CHARDON.

On that day, the people are to be addressed by our distinguished Governor,

SALMON P. CHASE,

Hon. Edward Wade, and

Hon. F. T. Backus.

"Come, and let us reason together."—The Ladies are particularly invited.

Death of J. S. Wright.

We had scarcely penned the announcement that Mr. Wright was expected to recover from his illness, when we learned that he was rapidly failing, and it is now our painful duty to record his death. He died at his residence in this village, on Friday last, at 7 o'clock, P. M., aged 48 years.

Mr. Wright was born in East Hampton, Mass. July 29th, 1811. At the age of 17 years, he commenced learning the printing business, in Batavia, N. Y., where he subsequently married a daughter of Geo. Edwards Esq. of that place. After completing his trade, he worked awhile in Hartford, Conn., and Lancaster, Mass. In 1843, he emigrated to this country, and settled in the township of Hantsburgh, where he resided with the exception of a brief residence in Painesville until 1850, in which year he removed, with his family, to this village.

In March, 1852, he purchased the Democrat, which he continued to conduct until the first of January last, when he retired, and was succeeded by the present Proprietor. During the period of his connection with the Democrat, he was twice elected to the office of County Treasurer.

For nearly ten years previous to his death, it was our good fortune to be intimately associated with Mr. Wright, and no one could know him better. We shall never forget his quiet and retiring manners, his kind heart, his patient disposition, and his disinterested friendship. We believe he aimed, in all things, to be true to his highest convictions; and, if he sometimes erred, we should remember that to err is but the common lot. We know he was more devotedly attached to the cause of Freedom, than to any party. Our readers will bear witness that the Democrat, while under his control, was a faithful exponent of Republican principles.

By his death, his family have been deprived of a devoted husband and father; the Anti-Slavery enterprise, of a zealous and consistent supporter; the community, of a good citizen and honest man.

But a few brief months have elapsed, since, in retiring from the Democrat, he kindly wished his friends and patrons "the choicest of Heaven's blessings and a Happy New Year." We can hardly realize that he has so soon been called away, in the

midst of his usefulness, and that we shall know him here no more. We shall miss from our office, his familiar countenance and voice, and shall be reminded in a thousand ways, that he is gone.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, at the Baptist Church, on Sunday last, at P. M. An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Collins, from John xviii: 38. When we heard the words, sung by the choir—

"How vain is all beneath the skies, How transient every earthly bliss, How short and how uncertain life, That lend us to a world like this!"

We could not but feel that their truth was forcibly illustrated in the death of our old friend and associate, whose lifeless form was before us.

Plain Words about Popular Vices.

The following is an extract from a sermon delivered on Sunday last, by Rev. Dr. Claxton, at St. Paul's Church, in Cleveland, upon the death of Mr. E. T. Sterling, who was a member of that Church:

"The day before this deed was done—eight days ago—sitting at my own table, I was favored by the presence of a young child to see into my feelings of strong detestation of every thing that had the remotest semblance to Gambling—and even the experienced Bishop seemed to think me in danger of taking an extreme view. The next morning he understood why I spoke and felt as I did."

Christian men and women! hear the charge I give you, all young and old, this night; and remind me of it, if you will, when we stand together before God's throne in judgment. I charge you never amuse yourselves with the implements of the Gambling, under pretence of amusement; never, under pretence of amusement; never provide them for your friends.

From every pack of cards, in your offices, in your parlors, in your chambers, the voice of E. T. Sterling's blood cries to you. Touch them not except to consign them to the flames. Every spot upon them is a spot of blood on the soul of God's child, to whom they are dearer than life itself. I thank my own revered Christian parents (now in Heaven) that they never suffered me to trifle with the Gambler's snuff. If my sons perish, as our loved friend has perished, they shall not be charged to me with having let the unwelcome occasion of their perdition. Happy was I to hear one of your most honored fellow citizens (not a Church communicant) say this week, "I have never played a game of cards in my life. I do not know one card from another. Would that every man, in public or in private life, could make the same honorable avowal! No respectable household—not to say a Christian family—should ever tolerate what a distinguished citizen of Alabama not long since described as "the well known implements of the gambler. If heretofore you have used them, touch them, if you will, and you would touch them, if I, E. T. Sterling, and let them alone. If so generous, so unselfish, so truthful, so honorable, so noble, could not resist the fascinations of evil in this form, who can safely make an experiment of going so far and no farther?"

We have read nothing else upon this subject, which so fully expresses our mind, as the above extract. The rage for gaming, now so prevalent, and which is gradually superseding all rational amusements in our most fashionable society, is a fruitful source of numberless evils, whose causes are unknown to the majority of people. When some terrible tragedy, like that recently enacted in Cleveland, is made public, the whole community is startled with pain and apprehension. Few, however, dream that they are, in any degree, responsible for it. The most consider it quite sufficient, if they do not engage in midnight excursions with low companions at places of bad repute; and as to card-playing for mere amusement, that they deem entirely innocent. Yet it is not the worst man,—those who frequent the worst places with the least shame,—whose influence is most to be feared. All know their true character, and there are few who lay any claims to respectability, that do not shun their presence. Even bad men profess abhorrence of the most palpable forms of vice; and can better men claim credit for the negative virtue of doing no more than this? The influence of vice is most dangerous, in its incipency—before it is recognized as vice, and when it is even clothed with the garb of gentility and fashion.

Take the case of the lamented Mr. Sterling. He was neither a common drunkard nor a professional gambler. His friends say that he first acquired a taste for intoxicating drinks, by using them, as stimulants, under the advice of physicians. They also say that he never gambled, except when intoxicated; and it is plain that he would then have been unable to do so, had he not first acquired the habit of card-playing for amusement, among those who esteemed it innocent. His passion for a popular vice enabled him to meet on terms of equality with the worst men, when the mad dealing influence of intoxication brought them together. He did not learn to play cards in the "gambling hell" of Cleveland, but in refined and fashionable circles, where card-playing is often tolerated and encouraged.

The world would be better to-day, if all knowledge of gaming of every kind, were lost forever. If it has no worse tendency than to multiply idlers, to dissipate the minds of the young, and unfit them for the sober, substantial pursuits of good and useful citizens, it leads to evil, and to evil alone. What a commentary upon popular vices, that, among all the idle men and boys that infest the streets of our cities and villages, and, day after day, squander the precious hours in vain amusements, and worse contentions about trifles, there are none who are not familiar with the slang vocabulary, few who profess confidence in anything, and, no matter how deficient in education or morals, few who do not know how to play cards! Without aiming at singularity in our views, and well knowing that many friends do not think as we do, we are free to say that we have never yet spent an hour where card-playing was the engrossing amusement, without feeling that that hour was misapplied; and we shall always regret that we have ever tolerated card-playing where we had the power to prevent it. Its growing popularity is an evidence of the "fast" tendencies of the rising generation, and keeps pace with the multiplication of young men who esteem it inexcusable greenness, not to be familiar with fas-

lous vices; quite unamused not to drink a fast horse, keep late hours, smoke the best cigars, and have no kind of confidence in the female character;—and young ladies who are wanting in womanly dignity and sincerity, and regard with complacent approval, these "accomplished" young men.

Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.

This Convention, which met in Columbus, on the 10th inst., was attended by a number of able and distinguished men, among whom were Hon. J. R. Giddings and Prof. H. E. Peck. The Convention adopted a series of Resolutions, an Address, and a plan of future operations. We give the Resolutions, and regret that we have not room for the entire proceedings:

1. Resolved, That the natural law, giving to every human being the right to live, to that liberty which is necessary to cherish and protect life, obtain knowledge and prepare for Heaven, is but the clearly revealed will of God.

2. That to enslave innocent men and women, paralyzing the moral faculties, shutting out the light of truth, from the understanding and compelling them to drag out an earthly existence amidst the gloom and darkness of moral death; constitutes one of the most aggravated violations of God's will, one of the most momentous crimes presented to human consideration.

3. That the perpetration of this crime rests on all who capture, enslave, import, sell, purchase, hold, re-capture, or re-enslave human beings; on all who aid, encourage, pass, approve, or enforce enactments for the capture, enslaving, holding, re-capture, or re-enslavement of God's images, and the persons thus offending will be held responsible to human consciences.

4. That Governments are constituted among men to secure the enjoyment of human rights, and they hold no just authority to violate the will of God by depriving the humblest individual of his liberty; that Congress in passing the fugitive slave act of 1850 conferred no right upon slave catchers to capture or ensnare, to re-capture or re-enslave men, nor did they impose upon any person the duty to submit to such capture or enslavement, nor is the law of God nor the inalienable right of man, captured or modified by such enactments, nor are our duties to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, protect and defend the laws and liberties of ourselves and fellow men, impaired or changed by the enactment.

5. That said Fugitive Slave Act does not command that which is right, nor does it forbid that which is wrong—it comes within our description of law, and proposes no essential element of law—it is an assertion of the will of slave holders, and not the will of God; it is the mandate of despotism, and not the statute or the law of a Christian people; to maintain it is to uphold slavery in its most revolting features—to permit its enforcement on the soil of Ohio, is to surrender of the rights and the dignity of our State, and the liberties of our people.

6. That irrespective of political organizations, we will vote for no man for office, who hesitates to assert, and to the extent of his religious, moral and political influence, maintains the right of our State and its people, to be free from the chains of slavery, and to carry the wrongs of the oppressed to the throne of grace in impotent prayer, that God may speedily deliver them that are in bonds.

7. Resolved, That to have any voluntary agency, official or otherwise, in the re-capture or rendition of a fugitive slave, is incompatible with Christian character, and unless repented of, should be punished by excommunication in the case of any church member guilty of the crime against humanity and God; that this Convention do therefore approve of the act of excommunication passed recently by the Market St. Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio, and that every member who, in the capacity of Deputy U. S. Marshal, restored a fugitive to his claimant in Virginia.

8. Resolved, That the example of the Oberlin-Wellington Resisters in patiently suffering a long imprisonment for their noble disregard of the unconstitutional and unchristian law of the Fugitive Slave Act, and to carry the wrongs of the oppressed to the throne of grace in impotent prayer, that God may speedily deliver them that are in bonds.

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